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Portugal so valuable in the eyes of Englishmen was the large balance of trade in their favor. For a long period English exports to that country exceeded her imports in the ratio of three to one. The sugar trade and later the importation of cotton from Brazil disturbed this balance and when the North American colonies were lost, thus depriving England of colonial produce to exchange for Portuguese wine and Brazilian cotton, the balance of trade settled definitely the other way and even without the intervention of the French Revolution would soon have led to the readjustment of Anglo-Portuguese relations.

A. C. HOWLAND.

University of Pennsylvania.

Stone, A. H. *Studies in the American Race Problem.* Pp. xxii, 555. Price, \$2.00. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1908.

In this volume are included three papers by Professor Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell, so in reality the book has two authors. Professor Willcox is one of our best statisticians and his studies are so well known that bare mention of them will here suffice. Negro Criminality, Census Statistics of the Negro and The Probable Increase of the Negro Race in the United States, are the titles, in all some ninety pages. It is an interesting sign of the times that two men, one from the North, the other from the South should thus co-operate. Mr. Willcox has known the Negro through the medium of the written page—Mr. Stone by daily intercourse.

Mr. Stone's position is unusual. Since 1894, he has been a cotton planter in the Mississippi Delta. In recent years, leaving the bulk of the management to his partner, he has been doing research work. By years of contact with hundreds of Negro families he knows their strength and weakness as he only can who is in intimate association with any race. By years of constant reading of current literature published by Negroes he has come to know their attitude possibly better than any other white man in the country. Mr. Stone is often misunderstood by reason of the failure to recognize that his point of approach to the problem is that of a student. He is not a propagandist, pessimistic or optimistic. He has no solution to offer. He seeks merely the truth. Mr. Stone is very friendly to the Negro and his friendship compels him to utter some sharp criticisms. Men who see the same things often differ in their opinions. Mr. Stone may, nay must, at times be wrong in his estimates of the future. The important thing never to be forgotten is that he is a frank and honest student who has had peculiar facilities for gathering evidence.

Some of the papers included in this volume have commanded general attention; others are here published for the first time. Those already known are "The Negro in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta," read before the American Economic Association in 1901; "The Economic Future of the American Negro," before the same body in 1905; "A Plantation Experiment," from the "Quarterly Journal of Economics," 1905; "The Mulatto Factor in the Race Problem,"

"Atlantic Monthly," 1903; "Race Friction," read before the American Sociological Society, 1907.

The new material in this volume consists of two lectures given at Cornell and the University of Michigan, which bear the titles "Race Problem Contrasts and Parallels" and "The Foundations of Our Differences." These are historical in character and seek to interpret to Northern students existing conditions in the South. Mr. Stone finds his explanation of the difference not in terms of human nature but in varying conditions. These chapters form the Part I of the book under the caption "A General Survey." Part II includes the economic studies above mentioned. Part III is called "Crucial Points of Post-bellum Racial Contact," and includes the study of race friction, together with a very long chapter on "Mr. Roosevelt, the South and the Negro," with another important chapter on "The Negro in Politics." These last two chapters form the bulk of the new material presented, the first occupying 109 pages, the second 74.

The chapter on "Mr. Roosevelt, the South and the Negro," was written shortly after the trouble over the appointment of Crum in Charleston, S. C., and the Indianola postoffice affair, the latter occurring only a few miles from Mr. Stone's home. Mr. Stone says that the North forgets the psychological effect of the reconstruction background. We have to do with people not fine principles. The "uncompromising," "indiscriminating" color line is a most harmful inheritance. We have to do with an association of ideas. Instead of frankly recognizing that Negroes are appointed to office as rewards for political service it is stated that it is done to recognize the Negroes. As a result the Negroes of the country applaud, the Southern whites object. Mr. Stone's analysis of the attitude towards McKinley and Roosevelt is most suggestive. He feels that such appointments against the wish of the Southern whites really injure the Negro. In my opinion he is correct. Only by promoting real friendship between the groups which must live together will any progress come.

Relative to politics the author says: "The capacity for self-government is not a grant of law, but a growth of the mind." Mr. Stone shows that South Africa, Cuba, Haiti, may well teach us some of the lessons we refuse to learn at home. He thinks no question other than of expediency is involved. "What the Negro needs just now is a political 'rest cure.' His daily litany should include a prayer to be let alone."

No one need accept Mr. Stone's conclusions. No honest man can fail to appreciate the importance of his arguments. In this collection of essays we have one of the best studies yet made of the problems growing out of the presence of blacks and whites in our country—and that a democracy.

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Tardieu, André. *France and the Alliances.* Pp. x, 314. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1908.

This book is by an author who has been active in the political events he describes. The general theme is to review French foreign politics since 1871,